

RIKKYO ECHO

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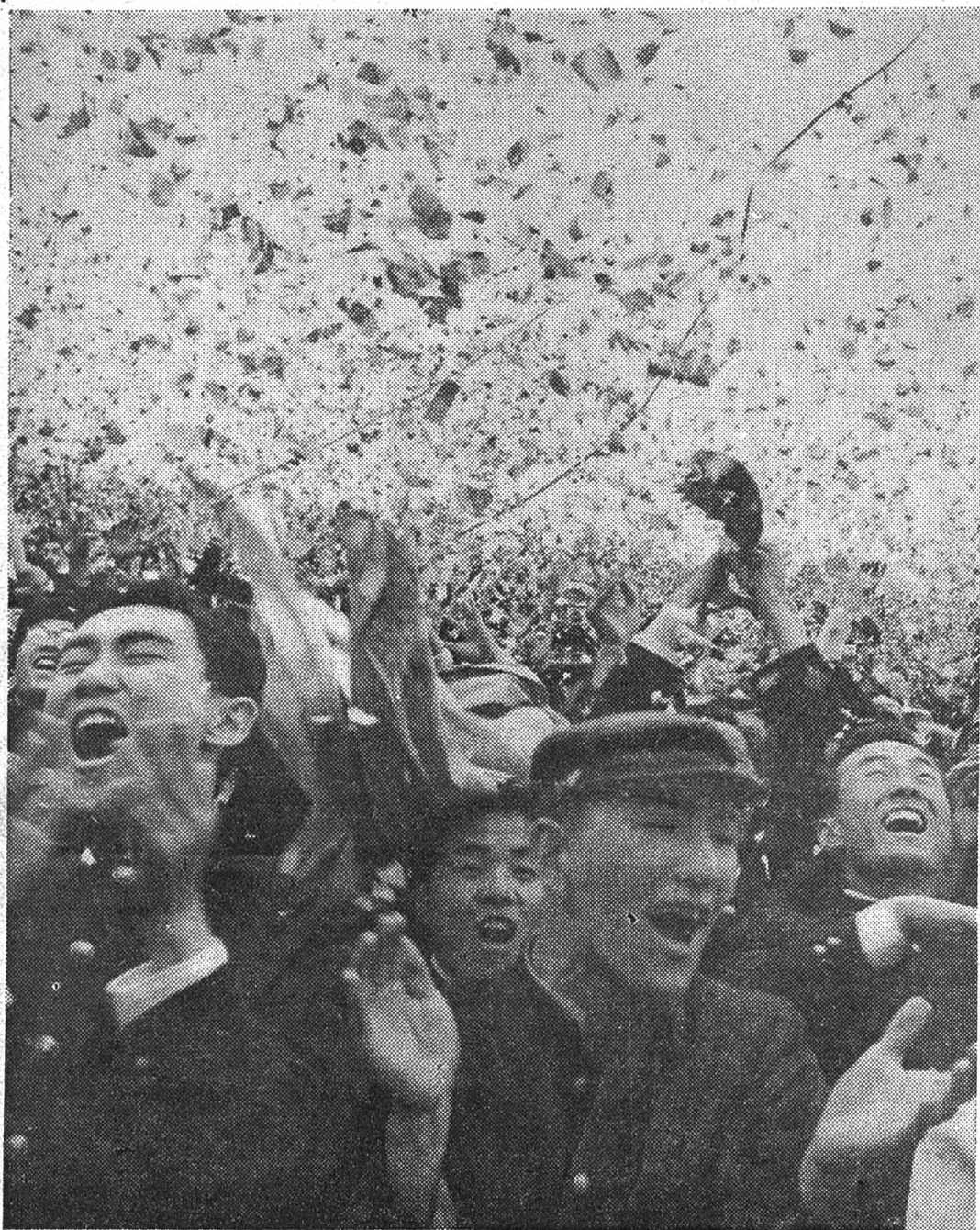
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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

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Glorious St. Paul's



A hearty cheer was raised from the Rikkyo students stand, just when the Rikkyo team marked glorious record—complete and three consecutive victory—in the Tokyo Big 6 University League.

It was the very first time that the Rikkyo nine achieved the perfect and three consecutive victory.

Universities Cooperate, New English Paper In Prospect

Student journalists from thirteen universities met at Kinki University, Osaka, May 10. These delegates to the National Convention of SENA, the Student English Newspaper Association of Japan, listened to a lecture by Mr. Tamotsu Ogata, assistant managing editor of the Japan Times, and subsequently discussed their prospective activities. The main decision was to publish, under a joint editorship of the participating school members, a new organ which would promote not only an expanded function of their association but also international communications through introducing Japanese students' lives and opinions to foreigners. Thirty thousand copies would be issued by the end of this month. Mr. G.

Nakano of the Japan Times, an observer at the meeting, expressed joy hearing this decision, and promised that his press would cooperate with SENA for the debut of the Joint Edition. Entry of the two universities was approved. The present member schools and their English periodicals are: Aoyama Gakuin U. (Aoyama Trojan), Chuo U. (Hakomon Herald), Hosei U. (Hosei Times), Japan Women's U. (Mejiro Tatler), Keio U. (Mita Campus), Kinki U. (Kinki Times), Konan U. (Konan), Kwansai Gakuin U. (K. G. Times), Meiji U. (Meiji Bulletin), Nanzan U. (Nanzan Herald), Rikkyo U. (Rikkyo Echo), Sophia U. (Sophia Gazette), and Waseda U. (Waseda Guardian).

S. Koike Gets Haley's Cup

The 21st all Rikkyo Annual Speech Contest was held on May 24. Beginning with opening address by Mr. Suemasa Aiko, twenty-two contestants including three freshmen delivered their speeches. The contest lasted for over three hours. After a few minutes' recess, two judges, Mr. Harmon Kirby and Prof. Charles E. Perry, announced prizewinners. First prize went to Mr. Sumio Koike (Senior). His subject was "Today's Question."

Second Prize to Mr. Tetsuo Kawai. (Senior)

Third Prize to Mr. Hideaki Ishi. (Junior)

Fourth Prize to Miss. Kinue Otsuka. (Junior)

Fifth prize to Mr. Kazuhiko Kitahara. (Sophomore)

After this contest, Our E.S.S. decided to send Mr. Koike as a contestant to the 12th Annual National Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest for the Mainichi Trophy, to be held on June 21.

Third Asian Games Delegates Welcomed

Success in Rockoon Test

A rockoon test, one of the main parts of the International Geophysical Year program, was carried out with fine results.

The test was held at Itsuura Beach in Ibaragi Prefecture. One of its objectives is to examine the flying ability of the rocket. A Sigma II rocket, nine feet long and weighing 80 pounds, was fired from a balloon at height of 52,480 feet, and after traveling for 106 seconds it plunged into the sea.

The word rockoon is the combination of rocket and balloon and literally means the rocket which is discharged from the balloon.

Prof. Shigeo Nakagawa of Rikkyo University, a member of the Rockoon Committee, said the rocket did not use up all fuel, and consequently, it reached a height of only 65,600 feet. But the test was successful and that he could get abundant data from it.

The test was held in preparation for joint rocket observations to be carried out in mid-June by United States and Britain, and France.

Summer Jobs

As the summer vacation approaches, the problem of "Arbeit" comes to the fore again. The Office of Dean of Students told the Rikkyo Echo what they view the prevailing situation: "The present situation of the side-job front is far from being bright; however as far as our University is concerned, it can be said fairly well. In 1957 the total number of helps wanted exceeded that of job-seekers. The employers today want good students only. "The seasons in which the number of helps wanted are largest before vacations, the seasons of mid-year gifts and of Christmas presents. This trend has been maintained for the past years. The students, however, do not take them as are offered but select rather those most fitted to their physical and other abilities. As a result transportation jobs are not popular. "The outlook for the coming season is not so bad, and our students are comparatively promised for acquiring them."

Spring Medical Check-up

The spring medical check-up of all students was carried out as usual from 12 to 17 of May for sophomores, from 26 to 31 for freshmen and from 2 to 5 of June for Juniors and Seniors.

The main purpose of this check-up is to know the students' state of health, with a view to find out any sign of disease as early as possible.

While 80 per cent of freshmen and sophomores undergo it, the percentage falls in case of Juniors and Seniors. It is due to the fact that while freshmen and sophomores are organized into classes, Juniors and Seniors have not such a system, attend lectures and classes as they register themselves according to subjects they major in or select.

As a rule, students who do

A welcome reception, in honor of athletes and officials of 20 participating nations of the 3rd Asian Games in Tokyo, sponsored by the Southeast Asian Friendly Society and the Cultural Clubs Association and supported by all cultural and athletic clubs, was held on May 29 from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. on the campus.

Some 40 athletes, including 4 women, attended despite their busy schedules. Proceeding the reception, attractions were given by Glee Club, the Light Music Society, Ahiru-kai, the Harmonica Society, and other music clubs in Tucker Hall.

While, the Archery, Judo, Kendo, and Karate Clubs showed the national sports of Japan. After these attractions in Tucker Hall, the reception was held in the refectory.

President M. Matsushita, and Mr. H. Nakagiri, the chairman of Cultural clubs Association and Mr. H. Murata, representing the South-east Asian Friendly Society, spoke words of welcome and encouragement.

Dr. Matsushita said in part: "The best thing about sports is that we contest with our utmost strength without hatred. The more we fight the more we bring friendship and goodwill. No matter which country to win the final victory will be in the hand of humanity."

While some Indonesian athletes sang the ballads of their mother country in return for Japanese songs, the reception was proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

And "Kokeshi" (or limbleless wooden doll) were presented to all guests as the souvenir of Japan.

(The Full Text of Pres. Matsushita's Message on Page 2.)

Dr. Taketani Flies to Brazil



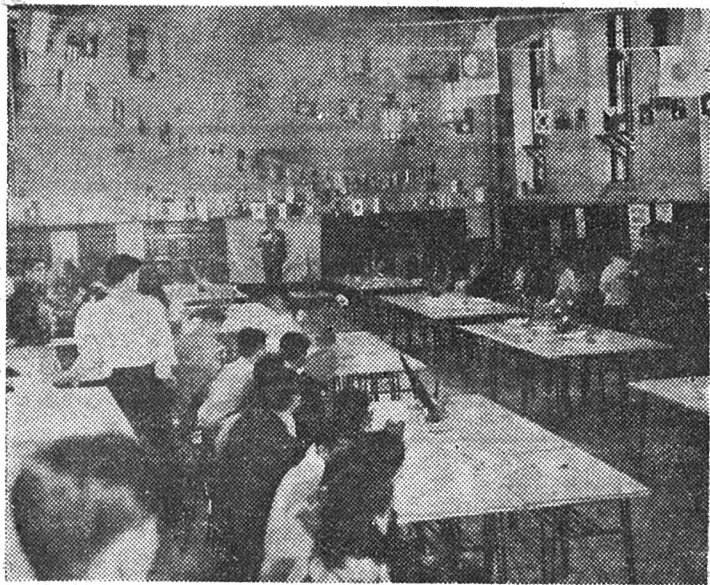
Dr. Mitsuo Taketani, professor of the College of Science of our University and one of the Japan's top nuclear scientists, left Tokyo International Airport on May 8 by SAS plane for Brazil.

He flew to Brazil at the request of Brazilian Government to guide theoretical physicists for a term of one year as a new chief researcher of the Brazilian Theoretical Physics Research Institute.

not take it are indifferent to, their health.

The earlier the disease is found out, the easier it is cured. So it is hoped that all the students undergo semi-annual check-up.

President's Speech at the Reception



I wish to express on behalf of St. Paul's (or Rikkyo) University, Tokyo, my hearty welcome to the members of the Third Asian Games. As Mr. Juichi Tsushima, President of the Asian Games Federation, said at the opening ceremony on the 24th, "the spirit of the Amateur sports is to pursue the common ideal of all human being, aiming at peace and justice, irrespective of race, politics, ideologies and religions."

I am glad to say that this is also the principle upon which our institution, St. Paul's University was founded. That is why we encourage sports to our students, and I am proud that we are one of the best Universities in sports as well as in intellectual standing in Japan.

The best thing about sports is that you contest with your utmost strength without hatred. The more you fight the more you bring friendship and goodwill. No matter which country to win the final victory will be in the hand of Humanity.

*I am thankful to you all for your coming to Japan to participate in this great festival, and I am also thankful that you have accepted my invitation to be with us this afternoon. But I am more thankful to you for your great contribution to peace and humanity for which both you and us commonly stand.

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I.S.C. Exam. Held at Rikkyo

The annual examination to get the membership qualification for membership of International Student Conference, sponsored by International Student Association of Japan, was held at our university on May 11.

70 students including 30 foreign students were selected as members of the Conference.

Mr. Kazuhiko Kitahara (a sophomore) of our university is one of the successful members.

The activity of I.S.C. is to start from July 16 and it will be reach the peak in summer vacation, main purpose is to promote mutual understanding among students of the world.

Rikkyo Coeds Win Essay Prize

The annual essay contest sponsored by the Women's Round Table Club was held on May 15.

Miss Kimiko Nezu of our university got the first prize, and Miss Etsuko Takeuchi, the second prize. The title of this contest is "The foreigner of 20 century whom I most admire."

Miss K. Nezu wrote an essay about Billy Graham within 1000 words, and Miss E. Takeuchi, about Mohandras K. Gandhi.

The four universities, Sophia Univ., International Christian Univ., Tsuda Women's College, and Rikkyo Univ., competed with one another for the prize.

Discussion Meeting in Kansai

The annual exchange discussion meetings in the Kansai District will be held from June 20 to 23. Our E.S.S. delegation consisting of over 20 members, is scheduled to leave on 19.

We are going to have five meetings there. The schedule is as follows:—

- June 20. with Kansai University
- 21. with Kobe College
- 22. with Kwanseigakuin University
- 23. with Doshisha University

Campus News

The 84th Anniversary of foundation of Rikkyo University was held on May 5 in the presence of President Matsushita, Deans of Colleges, Professors, guests and students.

It is eighty-four years since the Right Reverend, Channing Moore Williams, who established at Tsukiji, Tokyo, the English Church School, predecessor of the present Rikkyo University.

The ceremony began with the opening speech of Prof. Kaname Moriwaki, Dean of Students, and there followed the congratulation address of President M. Matsushita, and the commendations for those who served long, by the Right Reverend Hinsuke Yashiro, chairman of the board of trustees. And the ceremony was closed with the chorus, Glory of Rikkyo, by all attendants under the baton of Prof. Shoichi Tsuji.

Professor Kenneth Scholes, Ph. D., and Professor Stephen W. Green have taken up their duties in Rikkyo University as from April, 1958.

The short term seminar for job hunters was opened at the room 401 from the 26th of May under the auspices of the College of Sociology. It conducts classes through Monday to Friday every week.

It comprises classes in English, economics and law.

The allotment of grounds for the Law Building, to be constructed in front of the main gate, has been arranged on May 19.

The Law Building, 5-storied ferro-concrete structure, will be completed by next spring to be ready for use for the College of Law which starts in the next academic year. The construction work is now in progress.

Interview with Prof. Anna Miura

We, reporters who got off the train at a rustic station in the outskirts of Tokyo, had to make haste to be on time for our appointment, but were relieved at the calm and leisurely landscape, far from the hustle and bustle of the great city.

Prof. A. Miura, who had come to Japan with her husband, the late Mr. Miura, had been engaged in teaching for about 30 years in Kyoto University and now has been teaching German in Rikkyo University since last April.

She only recently removed from Kyoto and therefore a great number of books which had not yet been put in order, was piled up even in the shoe box. Her life was simplicity itself.



'An old woman in the street car' by Prof. A. Miura.

Her hesitating speech, partly in Japanese and partly in German is rather difficult to understand. However, we were able to have a pleasant conversation and lost all count of time as she answered our questions with a smile all the time.

"My native place is a farming village at Stettin in the north part of Germany, now in East Germany, which is famous for its production of wheat. When the harvest time comes round, wheat reaches a height of more than 2 meters and the glorious

prospects of the waves of the golden wheat-heads, swaying in the breeze as far as the eye can reach, are still vivid in my memory. In this district we can see no mountains and instead of the mountains, trees with luxuriant foliage grow, forming a dense, mysterious forest. To my regret, we cannot see these mystic forests here in Japan. However, I am also fond of the nature peculiar to this country, and I am particularly fond of the Inland Sea which I saw for the first time just after I accompanied my husband to Japan."

The sun of the early summer was shedding its bright rays over the garden and through it we could see a copse of trees which preserve the fame of the Musashi plain. Looking toward the inner house, one may see a sketch of them in india ink hanging on the wall.

Then, we asked a somewhat foolish questions; "Which do you like better, Tokyo or Kyoto?"

"I like Kyoto very much for its still and classical atmosphere, but I like both of them. Indeed, Tokyo is very different from Kyoto. I am rather amazed than annoyed at the energetic way of life of Tokyoites, because I love humans as well as nature.

In my native farm village there were very few people, considering the large fields, so villagers hardly ever speak and only gaze strangely at those who are telling them something."

It may be natural that Prof. A. Miura, who had been brought up in her early days under such circumstances, yearns for the sunshine and the animated life.

"The students to whom I gave lessons in Kyoto now have finely grown up and many of them are professors in universities. When I moved to Tokyo, some of them came and assisted me, soiling themselves with dust all day long," she said quietly but with an air of satisfaction.

Opera

"Patience" or Bunthorne's Bride

The opera "Patience", book by William S. Gilbert, music by Arthur S. Sullivan, was performed by the Choir of All Saints' Chapel accompanied by the Rikkyo Philharmonic Orchestra on June 14 and 15, at Tucker Hall.

As this performance being one of the annual events for the choir, the soloist, chorus, setting and properties were all planned and organized by the members of this choir. Especially the opera sung in English is an praiseworthy attempt for students in our country.

To date the choir of All Saints' Chapel has performed nine Gilbert-Sullivan operas.

Combination of the sense of satire by Gilbert and refined harmony by Sullivan is well-known not only in England but also in every part of the world.

Ichiro Sugino, chairman of the choir said that the primary purpose of this kind of performance by the choir which usually sings in the chapel is to build up a mutual understanding and cooperation among the members through the opera.

外交官・留学生・就・受験など今迄に学んだ英語を活かしたい方は来れ。 随時受付

廣田英会話学院

個人教授と小組制 (二週間速修コース・初歩より上級迄討論科等あり。) 新宿スケート・リンク隣北側

1958 SEMINARS

The seminars for the 1958 academic year for Economics juniors and seniors were opened in early May.

According to announcement made by the Registrar's office, some 300 students out of 934 applicants were admitted into

the seminars. Thus quite a tight screening was made particularly in several seminars, this year, too, and the seminar work remains a "narrow gate" as ever. The fact is shown by the following table:—

Prof. in charge	Applicants	Admitted
T. Fujita	33	18
J. Hirota	26	9
N. Kobayashi	74	12
H. Inoue	13	8
S. Kato	99	11
I. Kobayashi	13	7
A. Kondo	16	14
S. Kono	31	11
K. Miyakawa	10	6
M. Miyakawa	17	12
Y. Miyake	22	11
U. Mukai	27	4
N. Naito	31	8
K. Nakamura	23	9
T. Ogawa	97	24
S. Okano	13	7
K. Omori	44	21
R. Shikita	4	4
G. Shimosaka	25	15
S. Shinada	22	12
K. Sumitani	14	6
S. Sunouchi	61	14
K. Tachiiri	25	17
M. Tanaka	3	3
T. Ujita	93	7
K. Yamada	14	12
F. Yamamoto	15	12
K. Yoneda	69	24

Talk with Asian Students

For the Unity of Asia

The 3rd Asian Games—an epoch-making event in the postwar Japan—ended generally in success.

'Rikkyo Echo' had a conference with the Asian students for the purpose of making appraisal of the results of the event. You may not expect to read this kind of article and naturally you may have some objection to it. However, we believe that it is worthy of your attention —Editor—

ATTENDANTS

Richard Lim (22); student of Suisan Univ.—fishery. (Malaya)

Milton Munidasa (21); student of Tokyo Kohgyo Univ.—chemical industry. (Ceylon)

A.S.M. Shahid (23); student of Tokyo Kohgyo Univ.—fiber industry. (Pakistan)

Thien An (28); graduate of Waseda Univ.—oriental philosophy. (Viet Nam)

Nyen Maung Zan (28); graduate of Tokyo Nohgyo Kohgyo Univ.—manufacture of black tea. (Burma)

Aris Santosa (29); graduate of Tokyo Ika Shika Univ.—intern. (Indonesia)

Nariman K. Irani (22); Tokyo Suisan Univ.—fishery. (India)

Athletes' Hotel

As you know every newspaper has said that the 3rd Asian Games ended with a great success. And at least we Japanese believe that different people have become acquainted with each other through the game so that they were able to contribute to world peace. Of course, that is true in general, but how did the Asian Games look to foreigners' eyes?

Mr. Irani (India) worked as an interpreter during the Asian Games.

"Japan is the leading nation in Asia, and as might be expected of such a country, everything is advanced so amazingly in Japan. But I am sorry to say that the foreign athletes were not in good condition

during the Games due to the athletic facilities in Japan, and that is one of the reasons why they could not feel grateful to Japan.

In the first place we are dissatisfied with the location of the athletes' hotel, especially the man athletes', for it is too near the Ginza and too noisy, and many Japanese fans came here to try to take the athletes out of the hotel. On the contrary, the training ground which is the most requisite factor is too far from the hotel, and the foreign athletes had to ride buses or cars to go there. Thus they could not stay in condition, for they had to waste time by riding buses with small seats over a long distance."

Taxi Driver

One day he got a taxi with an Indian athlete to go to the main stadium. But the driver did not know exactly how to go to the plot of the stadium where they headed for. As they lost time so much to find the place, the athlete had to attend the game without enough training. Mr. Irani told us with emphasis, "The driver purposely wasted time in order to favor Japanese athletes."

"I don't know surely whether the driver did it purposely or not. But at least, it is necessary for drivers to know the street exactly and carry the customers kindly, especially during the international event. And we Japanese particularly have to think that the foreigners are always looking at the behaviour of the Japanese very carefully. So even the ordinary manners of the Japanese are often misunderstood by foreigners."

"It is not superficial kindness or words that the Asiatic are seeking for. Anyhow we admit your Japanese earnest effort to the Asian Games, but we hope your more sincerity."

This is the most requisite element in order to hold the Olympic Games in Tokyo."

The racial prejudice

The racial prejudice is a large problem for us, Japanese.

Since Japanese have been exaggeratedly educated that Japan is the greatest nation in Asia, racial prejudice, especially toward Korea, may still remain in the Japanese minds.

During the life in the athletes' hotel, the remainders of this prejudice were often seen. Some Korea athletes were refused a glass of water by a hotel maid, when they asked her, while other athletes' requests were accepted.

We Japanese must always try to throw away the racial prejudice to the Asian races.

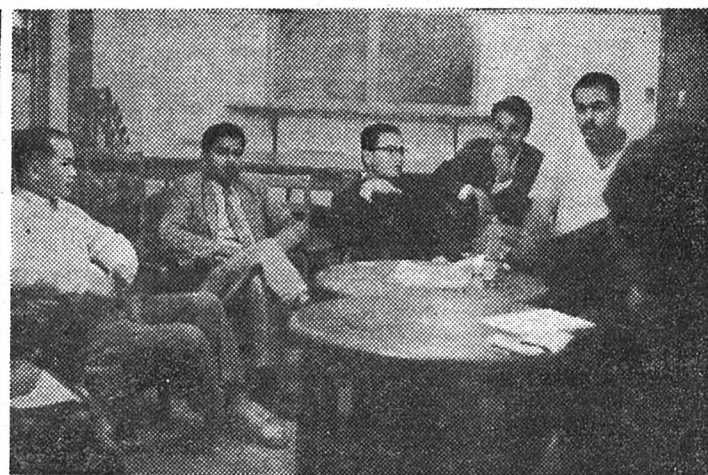
I am afraid that this racial prejudice prevented the 3rd Asian Games from attaining its purpose, that is, the unity of Asia.

Religion

Then, we were talking about religions. We never can think of Southeast Asian countries without religions, because all these countries are, more or less, strongly religious, therefore, it is natural that there are only a few atheists in such countries, and most of the people of these countries have been taught to pray to god from their early days by their parents and they have never failed to pray every morning and every evening.

About the religions in Japan, however, their opinions seem to be rather severe.

"It is true that in Japan there are many earnest Buddhists among middle-aged people. However, I think there are so few young people, who believe in Buddha," Mr. Thien An (Viet Nam) said, "Viet Nam is also a country of Buddhism as almost all the



From left T. An (Viet Nam), N. Munidasa (Ceylon), R. Lim (Malaya), A. S. M. Shahid (Pakistan), and N. K. Irani (India).

Southeast Asian countries are. So, from this point of view, it's very regrettable for me to be unable to find easily any young people in Japan who are seriously talking about a religion.

"Although, it has often been said," he continued, "that the younger generation of Japan lacks social morality. The chaotic situation of religion is one of the main reasons for it, I think."

Indeed, such a deplorable situation in Japan which Mr. Thien An has pointed out, is due to lack of religion on the part of young Japanese.

When we asked him about the religions in Japan he said, "I do believe, after this confusion in religion a new thinking about religions will be brought into being in the near future."

Look ahead into future

Nowadays all of the Asian students desire of uniting the Asian countries. That is seen in the Asian Games as well. But they told us, "The 3rd Asian Games couldn't attain its object mainly because of racial prejudice among the Japanese."

"Strictly speaking, Japanese people are inclined to draw a distinction between them and foreigners. Abolishing such an inclination, they have to regard everybody as equal."

"The reason why Japanese have something like racial discrimination in their minds derived from their lack of knowledge of other Asian countries especially, in geography and in history which Japanese naturally ought to know."

"We should like you, then, to reconsider the fact that great souls like Buddha and Christ, whose teachings have maintained the spiritual life of the majorities, were born in Asia."

"Lastly what we hope is to make the Asia prosper, raising the cultural level and the living standard among the Asian countries. To accomplish this aim, Japan must cooperate with other Asian nations. And then we Asian people must endeavour to make the most of the Asian heritage, and to grow Asia into the most powerful position in the world, in the fields of economics, politics and culture."

"Let's make it our watchword that we should look ahead into the Asian future."

Japanese Film

KISETSU-FU NO KANATANI



"Kisetsu-fu no Kanatani" (Beyond the season wind) is originally a work by Tetsuaki Sato. The director is Hideo Sekikawa of whom it has been said that he is very good at directing a man's life. Now he shows how delicately he can describe a woman's life.

The cold wind from Siberia blows over the hilly regions. The heroine is Fumie Namura whose family gets their living from making charcoal in a small national forest. Encouraged by Mr. Koda, a teacher of her high school, upon whom she relied, she longed to enter a university. Her father always drank to forget their poverty, and her desire for an education was nothing but a dream. She knew that her father was struggling with many hardships. So she made up her mind to be an assistant teacher in the middle school of a mountain village. The village was in the grip of the feudalistic customs. Fumie found her joy in teaching bright innocent pupils and in making a small reading-room. Autumn came with a poor

harvest but Fumie became a teacher and her sister got married. But she was distressed to know that her father had worked as a butcher to make his daughter a pretty bride. One of her pupils sold herself in Tokyo.

In spring an incident led her to bring fired. The principal had punished a pupil who had asked questions about the workmen's condition. It was so unreasonable that Fumie protested. The reason given for firing her was that she disturbed the order of the school. She was leaving the village for Tokyo where Mr. Koda lived. But it was disappointing to find the teacher, being absent-minded, had lost his love.

It was the chorus of the pupils which had been waiting for her in the village that made her know she was to be a teacher again.

The cast includes Yoshiko Kuga as Fumie Namura, Eitaro Ozawa and Sadako Sawamura as her parents, and Ken Takakura as Koda.

A SONG OF MAY

Translated by Hisakazu Kaneko

May is a good month, the month of flowers!
Tis the month of buds, of scents, of colors!
Tis the month of poplars, of chestnut-trees,
of plane-trees,
Of azaleas, of peonies, of wisterias, of redbuds,
Of lilacs, of tulips, of poppies!
Tis the month when women begin to dress
Light and thin. Tis the month of love!
There is a temptation in the air!
The month of the senses, the month of the flesh!
Tis the month of wine, of aroma,
Of dance, of music, of songs!

Encircling me, all things
Tightly embrace, entangle me.
I sigh! I kiss!
Tis the month of the sun, of the blue sea,
Of the wood, of the park, of the fountain,
Of the garden, of the terrace, of the bower!
Welcome! The month of May!
As when I drink the pomegranate water
Through a straw from a thin slender glass,
You have come to make me sweetly dizzy!

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The First Things First

It is by no means an overstatement to say that well over 50 percent of the entire student population in Japan today are at least partially self-supporting. To be self-supporting, even to the extent of paying their entire way through college, is in itself a commendable thing, and hardly deserves to be specially commented on here in this column. Look at their opposite numbers in the United States. Even in the years at the height of her prosperity, in 1927-28, approximately 50 percent of men students are reported to have been thus self-supporting; and it is explained that "to earn one's own living as a student" has been considered "a sign of pluck rather than a stigma."

It becomes a serious problem, however, when the students are driven into conditions where their part-time jobs encroach upon their time for study, thereby threatening to unable them to keep on their work as students. There are in fact many cases where their part-time jobs have in effect turned out full-time work.

In the past month we were proud of the success of the Third Asian Games, in which not a few of us participated either as players or office and other assistants, and of the elaborately equipped main stadium and other facilities. Nor are we unappreciative of the completely-reconstructed—greatly enlarged and highly modernized—material equipment of major universities, where scars of the war have been perfectly wiped out. But if the economic life of the students are unbalanced, resulting in leaving the better parts of those excellent facilities idle, it will not only be a deplorable waste of the nation's material resources but have far-reaching consequences of blocking the intellectual and moral possibilities of the coming generation.

Remedies for the prevailing situation constitute really a gigantic problem—too gigantic even for the combined efforts of all the university authorities and the Ministry of Education to successfully solve. Thus any movement for lower tuitions and more scholarships and other grants might fade into insignificance. It certainly calls, in the end, for a broad national policy to remedy the fragility of the Japanese economy itself.

In any case, what matters most in education is the intellectual and moral life of students. Any system or institution which does not give this basic factor first place will be an utter failure. The principle of "the first things first" should always be adhered to in any educational program.

WHAT I LEARNED IN U. S. COLLEGE

By Mickey M. Takano

Hundreds of cars and green lawns, which made a beautiful contrast with the red bricks of modern school buildings and a blue sunny California sky, and the letters of Compton J.C. which were embossed clearly in tall tower at gate, characterized this campus where I used to study for about four years. It wasn't easy to study in another country and to work for a living at the same time, but I knew that I could learn something from them and was sure to gain of understanding of the two different countries.

Because I have the opportunity to write what I learned

from an American College, I would like to express my opinion about Japanese Universities compared with the one American College in which I studied.

SCHOOL LIFE, HERE AND THERE

As far as I am concerned, American students have a more enjoyable school life than Japanese, not because they have higher living standard but because they try to make school a kind of social function. They do not spend their days in idleness, except on week ends, because almost all students are working after school is over. I myself worked in a grocery store, gas-station, factory, farm, bar, and in many other places. In Japan, so many students are attending University but even

though they passed through hard examination, it seems to me that they are not interested in their own school life except for a few people around them. They do not like to study but they come to school anyway in order to get better jobs after they graduate. Therefore, the only things they need are enough attendance to graduate and grades high enough to pass each subject.

WAY OF TEACHING

When I compare instructors of both countries, I could say something. American way of teaching is very practical, but the Japanese way is just to stick to theory and not care whether the students understand their lectures or not. Only thing they do is to make little speech and let the students make notes. In such a case, I think that they might better make copies of them and give them away to all the students who want study them. But it isn't practical to do that, and I also would doubt the responsibility of instructors.

I noticed one more thing which I still can't understand in Japan. Japanese instructors like to use difficult language expressions all the time. They are unnecessary. I am trying to write this sentence without any difficult expressions as you may have noticed. I don't believe that any reader has trouble reading my sentence; and, at the same time, the reader understands what I want to say. It is a practical way to study everything. Japanese students have higher standards in math and calculus, but why don't they succeed in that field after they graduate? The answer is that they aren't practical enough to continue it.

ROLL CALL & TAX-PAYER

Other important difference in American College is roll call. They never have roll call, because all instructors have sheets of paper on which all students' seats are recorded, and then they just glance it to find out who isn't attending and who is. The reason that attendance is taken seriously is that all tax-payers are interested in how their taxes are being spent in public schools and also they are interested in education.

So far I have written many things which will make many of our readers among Japanese students and instructors angry, but I have written them because I know they are intelligent enough to understand them later. There are many good things too in Japanese education, but I don't have to write them all because everybody probably knows them.

I want to conclude with this sentence: "Do not misunderstand me, because I too am a Japanese student, you know." (The Department of English & American Literature, Junior)

Reminiscence of Our E.S.S.

By Dr. Timothy Y. Negishi

If I remember correctly, it was so-called Mission Schools in Japan such as Aoyama Gakuin, Meiji Gakuin and Rikkyo Daigaku which had their own respective institutions or societies among students devoted to the practice of English by the members there of the speech contest in English was held among these three learned institutions, which send their representative speakers once a year for the contest. In those days, I think Meiji Gakuin used to send out a very good speaker every year, followed by Aoyama Gakuin and Rikkyo Daigaku. When I was about 15 years old, then a student of Rikkyo Daigaku I used to envy both Meiji Gakuin and Aoyama Gakuin for sending winners in the contest. I said within myself that we must study hard and send out our representative speakers so as to win the contest some day.

Meanwhile time sped so quickly and phenomenal changes have come over Japan and stern over our university. Within the last few years, St. Paul's university alias Rikkyo Daigaku produced a number of good English speakers who proved to be prize winners in contests of various descriptions. I am really proud to think we can now entertain hopes to produce more speakers in English well qualified to join any competition that may be carried on amongst universities in Japan. I am not vainly boasting of our successes recently secured by St. Paul's University. It may be an old and stale saying "Where there is a will there is a way," but the truth contained in this saying has been well proved by turn of events which took place in the favor of our English Speaking Society. The resolution I made as a youngster has been partially realized after some seventy years of my life career.

I am not here talking of the recent wonderful development St. Paul's University, but I confine my remark only to the progress of our English Speaking Society. Its present numerical strength having about 200 members joining to it every year tells the story of its own success. In early days of the society members were few and speakers in English among the members were quite few also. But the time has undergone wonderful changes. I may with impunity state that almost every member of the society is capable to express his own feelings in the English language. In fact, some of them are quite eloquent in English and I am sure they can hold their own in any contest carried on in English.

I hope that my remark here will also apply to English Speaking Society of other universities of Japan. Japan has to deal with many countries not only in Asia, but also with those of Europe and American with whom she must stand on an equal footing we must preserve international harmonious relations. Such could only be secured by enabling Japanese speak good English. Other Asian nations are producing able speakers of English as amply testified by our experiences. Through the means of Speaking English, I am confident that we can meet other peoples of the world heart to heart to talk about friendly relations, and of international peace.

Now that 13 universities in Japan are engaged by publishing an English newspaper evidently with the same idea as I have outlined above. Hence with ardent prayers, I wish them every success in their enterprise.

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